AMERICAN HISTORY CONTINUED. "Gentlemen, I have at home good neighbors.

good—
[Here a leaf from the journal has been form out. The next entry is made on the return of Senator Maolay to New York, August 16.] THE COURT PARTY GAIN GROUND,

New York August 18.)

THE COURT FARTT GAIR GROUND.

Sunday, Aug. 16.—Came to New York at 10 o'clock at hight greatly intigued with my journey. Went after breakfast to Mr. Morris's lourney. Went after breakfast to Mr. Morris's and Ellicott: both abroad. Called on Mr. Fitzsimons's letters. Called to see Mr. Scott and Ellicott: both abroad. Called on Mr. Izard. He gave me a short history of the court party which as might be expected) is gaining ground. A conference has been held with the President, in which Mr. isard declares that the President owned he had consulted the members of the House of Representatives as to his nominations, but likewise said he had not acted so with the Senators, as they could have an opportunity of giving their advice and consent afterward.

This small anecdote serves to divulge his (Washington's) conduct, or rather to fix my opinion of his conduct, for some time past, to wit, a courtship of and attention to the House of Representatives. That by their weight he may degrees the Senate and cash this precognitives on the ruins. Mr. Isard was clearly of opinion that all the late measures flowed from the President Washington, Mr. Medicon, in his opinion, was deep in this business. The President was however, be considered as in a great measure passive in the business. The creatures that surround him would place a crown on his head, but they may have the handling of its jewels.

Mr. Izard informed me of the attempt of Gorham te get this land commonly called the triangle now Bris county i from Pennsylvania, or at least to delay the business until se could have a number of hew England mes to settle on it, so as to hold if by force and make a second Wyomingrief it. He said Mr. Morris had got the business put off until weddenedsy, expecting my coming to town. By his accoun

on Scott and killett to presers for this business. Could find some of them.

THE COURT PARTY AGAINST SENATOR MACLAY.

My haste and agitation on hearing of the Gorham affair prevented my noting all Mr. Izard's communications. He said all your measures are reprobated and will be rejected. Your voting by ballot, in agreeing to nominations and so on. We have all been to dine with the great man. It's all disagreeable to him, and will be altered, &c. He gave clear hints of my loss of character at court, and in the direct influence of the President with the members of Congress, &c. For some time past (as the Indian said I could see how the watches went, but I did not know before the way they were wound up. It was to counteract a growing influence which I observed to gain ground daily that I moved the consent to appointments to be given by ballot. The having carried this matter was passing the Rubleon in transgression as it went to pluck up patronage by the goots.

A thought on the subject of influence. Stripped A thought on the subject of influence. Stripped

A thought on the subject of influence. Stripped of its courtly coloring, and it is neither more or less than corruption. When Walpole debauched the British Senate (House of Lords), was it either morally or politically different whether he did it by court favor, loans, jobs, lottery tickets, contracts, offices, or expectancy of them, or with the clinking guines? The metive and effect were certainly the same.

Monday, Aug. 17, 1789.—Went out, although I was not very well. It was near 9 o'clock before I could see Mr. Scott. (Congressaman, Pennsylvania.) I saw Mr. Morris, who had just received from Mr. Ellicot all the papers about the triangle. [Erie county Pennsylvania.] Not one of them had ever thought that Pennsylvania had actually purchased this land from whe indians. I called on Gen. St. Clair, who will set this in a clear point of view, if they will not give us time to send to Philadelphia for the deed, &c.

Attended the Senate at the usual hour. The

and give us time to sear the usual hour. The deed, &c.

Attended the Senare at the usual hour. The business agitated this day in the Senate was the bill for regulating the coasting trade, Some progress was made in it when it was postponed, and the affairs of Georgia, with respect to the Indians, was taken up. Some warmth on this business. Satuntil after a and

warmth on this business. Satuntil after a and adjourned.
Theeday, Aug. 18.—Busy preparing for the debate on the triangle, which is to come on tomorrow. Senate met at the usual time. The bill for the Indian treatise was taken up, and considerable debate. I saked for information—for some estimate of the expense, but it seems none had been furnished. A motion was made for reducing the sum appropriated from forty to twenty thousand dollars, but no estimate appeared for either. I lamented my want of Information, but declared I hoped the House of Representatives had some just grounds to go on when they voted the forty intousand dollars: that I would for once trust to them since I must vote in the dark. But the twenty was carried. We then read over the penal law for the second time, and debated on it until the hour of adjournment.

on it until the hour of adjournment.

FIGHT OVER THE TRIANGLE, ERIE COUNTY, PA,
Wednesday, Aug. 19.—Senate met, and wen
on the appointment of an officer to run the
line of the triangle. I will not attempt a detail
of the arguments, maps, resolves of Congress,
contracts, &c., produced by us, which those
who voted for us declared carried demonstration with them. We had every man east of the
Hudson against us, and most of them speakers. Dr. Johnson [Connecticut], in particular, was very uncandid. Elisworth [Connecticut] voted against us, but spoke but little,
King [New York] and Schuyjer [New York]
managed the debate principally. Langdon [New Hampshire] was very often up.
Every point on the paper annexed was canyassed, and a vast many more. I cannot preand a vast many more. tend to say how often I was up, but my throat was really sore with speaking. So plain a case I never before saw cost so much trouble. Under my present impression I am ready to vote every man void of principle who voted against this measure. At a quarter a past 3 we got the resolve passed. I cannot help writing that Senatorial bonor dwells not east of the Hudson. Strong [Massachusetts] was most uncandid and selfash, and often up. I wish I may soon have occasion to retract my above opinion; it is painful to think so badly of one's fellow members.

have occasion to retract my above opinion; it is painful to think so badly of one's fellow members.

The annexed paper: "An act of cession by the State of New York to the United States on the 1st March, 1781. Accepted by Congress on the 1st March, 1781. Accepted by Congress on the 29th October, 1782."

Here showed that the cession was made on geographical principles by the map and explain how the northwest corner of Pennsylvania came to be placed fifty (say fity-four and a half) miles further west, and how this company and the State of New York wish to swall themselves of that circumstance.

On the 15th April, 1785, a cession of the same territory was accepted by Congress from the State of Massachusetts in the same words, only the Pennsylvania line was not mentioned, on a supposition that there was a vacancy of two minutes of a degree between them.

A meridian passing through the westerly bend of Lake Eries, or through a point twenty miles west of the most westerly bend of the Kiagara Hiver, one or the other must be the western limit of the State of New York, as the boundary is to be a meridian and must pass through one or other of these points.

On the 6th of June, 1788, Congress ordered the geographer of the United States to run the boundary line, giving to the Executives of the States of New York as the bates of New York as the bates of New York and Massachusetts, and to make an accurate survey of the land between Lake Erie and the States of Pennsylvania offered, by William Blagham and James Heed, three-fourths of a deliar per acre for this land. If read the resolution.)

On the 5th of July, 1788, the States of Pennsylvania offered, by William Blagham and James Heed, three-fourths of a deliar per acre for this land. If read the Pennsylvania closed by the Board of Treasury. If read the acceptance.)

on the 28th of August, 1782, the Pennsylvania propocals were accepted and the bargain closed by the Board of Treasury. (I read the Receptance.)

On the 4th of September, 1783, Congress wested the right of jurisdiction over the said tract in the State of Pennsylvania. (Read the resolution)

Pennsylvania, thus vested with the right both to soil and jurisdiction, pursued her usual system with regard to new lands; and although it was said that Congress ought to quiet the claims of the indiana with respect to lands soid by them, she chose, in conformity to ancient usage, to purchase of the natives. Gen. Butler and Col. Gibson were appointed agents at the freaty at Muskingum, and the Burchase of these lands was made. We have not the deeds and other documents to produce. If they are required we will send for them. But Gen. Hi. Clair, now in town, was present at making the contract, present at obtaining the deed, and present at the payment of the consideration at Fort Pit.

The delay of making the survey keeps out of the Treasury of the United States about \$625.-000, the interest of which is about \$9.000, specis per annum; and the States of Pennsylvania is retarded in the settlement of the country. If BE, Gorbam or any individual is injured a Federal court will soon be opened. But delays are attended with national as well as State disadvantages, and ought not to be protracted. Mr. Morris will vote with and support me. But it is strange that Gorbam should be so often calling him out and holding conversations with him.

GAN A PRIVATE SECRITARY BE ADMITTED TO THE

CAN A PRIVATE SECRETARY BY ADMITTED TO THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S TABLE? Thursday, Aug. 20.—This was a dull day in the Senate, and might be said to make amenda for the busile of resterday. The Coasting Trade bill engaged us all day in a round of dulners. Not one member seemed to understand the whole of it, so much had it been postponed and amended. It seems rather a system for tolerating and countenancing smuggling than otherwise. I told them so, I did not choose to emberk much in it. Mr. Lear lone of the secretaries of the President, Washington has for two days pass been introduced quite up to the President, E. John Adams; table to deliver messages. Mr. Itaard rose to know the reason of this. Our President (adams) said he had directed it to be so, and alleged that he understood the House so. There was some talk about it a few days ago; but I understood the sense of the Senate to be that the "head of a department," if he came to deliver a message from the Exessions, should be semitted to the table; became the farthing matter; but the Clerk of the Representatives is received at the bar, and I think him a more respectable character than any domestic of the President. Our President IAdama, however, never seems pleased but when he is concerned in some trifling affair of stiquette or ceremony. Trifles seem his favorite object and his whole desire to be "poins in illis."

its object and his whole desire to be "poiss in illia."

THE SENATE VOTE ON PERSIDENTIAL ROMINATIONS "VIVA VOCE."

Friday, Aug. 21.—The report of the committee that had conferred with the President was taken up. The most of it was where the President should sit on his being introduced into our chamber, and where our like Vicel President should sit. Ac. &c. A second resolution was added, deciafing that the Senate should give their advice and consent in all cases ito Presidential nominations! "viva voce." This being directly contrary to a former resolution which I had moved for. I rose and remarked that this matter had been sciennly debated formerly and decided in favor of a ballot when it came to the single point of consenting to a man's nomination. That I was still of the same opinion, and would vote against the resolution. Leard rose and said it was true that the present resolution would repeal the former one, and it was so intended, as he apprehended there was a change in the sentiments of the Senate on that subject. Mr. Morris rose and said there was a change in the sentiments of the Senate, and he hoped his nonorable colleague would change his sentiments for his own sake.

I rose and said it was a matter in which I was not in any degree personally concerned, and if I even were nothing would make me "for

I rose and said it was a matter in which I was not in any degree personally concerned, and if I even were nothing would make me "for my own sake" change my vote while my judgment remained unaitered. It could not, so far as I knew, affect me personally, but even if it did it should make no odda. On the question I gave my "no" in a voice sufficiently audible. One other faint "no" only issued from the opposite side of the House. So that now the court perty triumphs at large.

The words for his own sake "were not without a meaning. I have over being at the table of the Freeident or the Vice-President or taken the issat notice of, for a considerable time, by the diplomatic corps or the people of for in the city. But I care not a fig for it. Davy Harris, too, has lost his nomination for an office in Baltimore; but be it so. I have done what is right; I have followed my judgment, and rejoice in it.

Notice was given just before we broke un that the President (Washington) would be in the Benate chamber at half after eleven to morrow to take the advice and consent of the Benate on some matters of consequence; but nothing communicated.

WASHINGTON VISITS THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON VISITS THE SENATE.

Rothing communicated.

WASHINGTON VISITS THE SENATE.

Saturday, Aug. 22.—Sonate, and went on the Coasting bill. The doorkeeper soon told us of the arrival of the President (Washington). The President was introduced and took our President's chair. He rose and told us blumly that he had called on us for our advice and consent to some propositions respecting the treaty to be held with the Southern Indians. Said he had brought Gen. Knox with him, who was well sequalited with the business. He then turned to Gen. Knox, who was seated on the left of the chair. Gen. Knox handed him a paper, which he handed to the President of the Senate ladums!, who was seated on the Senate ladums!, who was seated on a chair on the floor to the right. Our President ladams! hurried over the paper. Carriages were driving past and such a noise I could tell it was something about "Indians" but was not master of one sentence of it. Signs were made to the doorkeeper to shut down the sashes. Seven heads, as we have since learned, were stated at the end of the paper which the Senate were to give their advice and consent to. They were so framed that this could not be done by aye or no. The President told us that a paper from an agent of the Cherokees was given to him just as he was coming to the hall. He motioned to Gen. Knox for it and handed it to the President of the Senate ladams! It was read. It complained hard of the unjust treatment of the people of North Carolina, &c., their violation, it reaties, &c. Our President [Adams] now read off the first article, to which our advice and consent was requested. It referred back principally to some statements in the body of the writing which had been read.

WILLIAM MACLAY BRAVES THE "STERN DIS-

WILLIAM MACLAY BRAVES THE "STEEN DIS-PLEASURE" OF WARHINGTON Mr. Morris rose. Said the noise of carriages had been so great that he really could not say that he had heard the body of the paper which had been read, and prayed that it might be read again. It was so lread, it was no sooner read than our President immediately real the first head over again, and put the question: Do you advise and consent, &c. There was a dead pause. Mr. Morris whispered me. "We will see who will venture to break silence first." Our President [Adams] was proceeding: "As many as—"

many as—luctantly, indeed, and, from the length of the pause, the hint given by Mr. Morris, and the proceeding of our President [Adams], it appeared to me that if I did not no other one would and we should have these advices and consents ravished, in a degree, from us.

other one would and we should have those advices and consents ravished, in a degree, from us.

"Mr. President: The paper which you have now read to us appears to have for its basis sundry treaties and public transactions between the Southern Indians and the United States and the States of Georgia. North Carolina, and South Carolina. The business is new to the Henate. It is of importance. It is our duty to inform ourselves as well as possible on the subject. I therefore call for the reading of the treaties and other documents alluded to in the paper before us."

I cast an eye at the President of the United States. I saw he wore an aspect of stern displeasure. Gen. Knox turned up some of the acts of Congress and the protest of one Blount, agent for North Carolina. Mr. Lee rose and named a particular treaty which he wished read. The business labored with the Senate. There appeared an evident rejuctance to proceed. The first article was about the Cherokees. It was hinted that the person just come from there might have more information. The President of the United States rose; said he had no objection to that article being post-poned and in the mean time he would see the

The account article of the treaty, which was about the Chickasaws and Choctaws, was likewise postponed. The third article more immediately concerned Georgia and the Creeks. Mr. Gunn from Georgia and the Creeks. Mr. Gunn from Georgia moved that this be postponed till Monday. He was seconded by Mr. Faw. Gen. Rnox was asked when Gen. Lincoln would be here on his way to Georgia. He answered not till Saturday naxt. The whole House seemed against Gunn and Few. I rose of the Commissioners. Would importance of the subject, that one article had already been postponed; that Gen. Lincoln the first named of the Commissioners. Would not be here for a week; the deep interest Georgia had in this affar. I could not think it improper that the Nenators from that State should be indulged in a postpouement until Monday, and more especially as I had not heard any inconvenience pointed out that commissioners are not any inconvenience pointed out that Carolinal and Izard South Corolinal answered. But Ellsworth (Connecticut! Immediately began along discourse on the merits of the business. He was answered by Lee [Virginia, who appealed to the Constitution with regard to the power of making war. Butler (South Carolinal and Izard (South Corolinal answered, and Mr. Morris [Pennsylvania] at last informed the disputants that they were debating of the power of making war. Butler (South Carolinal and Izard (South Corolinal answered, and Mr. Morris Hernsylvania) at last informed the disputants that they were debating of the more state of the South Carolinal and Development of the Lincoln and Lard (South Corolinal answered). Adams deciled, in the face of the House, that had been postponed. This yery trick has been played by him and his New England men more than once. The question was, however, put a second time and carried.

I had at an early stage of the business whispered Mr. Morris that I thought the best way to conduct the business. And the second time and carried.

I had at an early stage of the business whispered Mr. Morris has a the seco

DELAWARE'S POLITICIANS. WORK FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN IS ALREADY WELL UNDER WAY. Par-reaching Effects of the Bayard-Saute-

bury Fight-Will it Mahe the State Re-publicant-A Full Vote Will be Cast Next Time-Wannunker's Money in 1888. WILMINGTON, April 26 .- The hottest campaign ever known in the State of Delaware is already begun, although election day is seven months away and no date for any convention is even talked about as yet. Candidates for Governor, for Congressman, for members of the State Legislature, and for all sorts of county offices, with their friends, are travelling up and down the length and breadth of the State mending fences, setting up pins, and connect-ing wires, ready for the grand event of next fall. Candidates can be found going up and down the street, stopping at every barroom, day and night. The walls of the barrooms are decorated with placards announcing the aspirations of candidates, and the local papers are reaping a harvest from advertisements of a like nature. Nothing else is talked of so much in places of public resort as the availability of this or that man unless it is the chances of the State going this or that way, as a whole. The New York Second district, in all its giory, was never agitated as Delaware is. Delaware in recent years, say previous to 1888, has not been much of a State for political contests between Democrats and Republicans. Contests were useless, for the State was cerinthip Democratic. But in 1888 there was a split in the Democratic party, and the Republicans took advantage of it and rode into power to an extent that has made the Democrats sick. as State Treasurer Herbert (a Democrat) said the other day; and out of this condition of al-jairs the Republicans have gathered so much strength that they are now confident of carry-ing the State next fail. It is because of this confidence that their leading men are now, so far in advance of the election, working up the nominations. On the other hand, the Democrats, realizing that serious troubles in their ranks still exist and that defeat in 1890 means defeat in 1892, are working to patch up such a truce as will enable them to redeem the Legis-

lature and elect their Governor.

A brief review of the situation of affairs here show that the Democrats have got to pull together and pull hard if they are to accomplish anything this fall. The trouble with the Democrats lies in the quarrel between the house of Bayard and the house of Saulsbury. The breach was opened in 1882, but the Republicans failed to take advantage of it. Benator Bayard did not want Senator Saulsbury rethere was a love feast at Rehoboth one Sunday in August, and it was there agreed that Stokely, a Bayard man, should run for Governor, and Saulsbury men for the Legislature. That would not have settled the election in favor of the Democrats, but for the fact that Dick Harrington was made Chairman of the Republican State Committee. That dissatisfied so many Republicans that the campaign went by default

to the Democrats. In 1884, when Cleveland made Bayard Secretary of State so that a Senator had to be elected in Bayard's place, the choosing of Gray, who was Bayard's man, wideped the breach, but in 1886 the trouble was smoothed over by putting up Biggs, a Saulsbury man, for Gov-

but in 1886 the trouble was smoothed over by putting up Biggs, a Saulabury man, for Governor and electing Bayard men to the Legislature so that Gray could be elected for six years more. So far Bayard had had his own way, for he had merely conceded favors to the Saulabury faction.

In 1888, however, a young man of the Bayard faction, James Wolcott by name, came forward as a candidate for the sea; of Senator Saulabury, Saulabury was getting on in years, and the Bayard men said he ought to retire. Wolcott was a lawyer, having read law in Saulabury's office, and he was a good worker. He had the ba king of Bayard and Gray, and after a canvass of the State, found that he could down the Saulabury faction. When he time for electing delegates came Gray, who is a Wilmington man, carried Newcastle county, and Wolcott meu were nominated for the Legislature. In Kent county, which was the home of both Wolcott and Saulabury, the delegation nominated was, by adopting the unit rule in the convention, made solid for Wolcott. In Sussex county (the e are but three counties in the State) Saulabury captured a majority of the candidates for the two Houses of the Legislature, but it was perfectly clear that it the Democrate elected the legislative candidates then up, Saulabury's day was enied.

Thereupon the Saulabury faction in Kent county bolted. They called Walcott a traitor to Saulabury. Tuey gave open warning that in that county they would vote for the Reoublican candidates, hoping that by electing them Saulabury could be returned. If Kent seat a solid Hepublican delegation they would be bound out of gratitude to vote to return Saulabury to the Senate. These, with the aid of Sussex Democrats of the Saulabury faction. The Wolcott faction in joint session.

The Wolcott men confident in their own strenath, delled the bolters. That settled it, Bayard know better than to allow Wolcott's men to do this, for he was warned in ample

strength, defied the botters. That settled it Bayard know botter than to allow Wolcotts men to do this, for he was warred in ample time. But his disilke for Saulabury was so during the four years he was Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of State that he let the young fallows do what they plea-ed to friitate the Saulabury faction. The botters told the Republicans to go ahead, that they (the botters) meant to defeat wolcott in kent county, at all hazards, and the Republicans, who had scarce thought of making nowinations, took hold.

This set the Republicans down in Sussex county on a still hunt. With every man of lawful age, a sex and with the set of political and the lepublicans followed the scent with tireless energy until just before the election, and then flushed the game with tremendous rallies. Even leading liepublicans throughout the State had I aughed at the load of carrying Sussex, although they were confident of Kent. The result was hortiving to the Bayard-Wolcott Democrats. Sussex went Republicans bad a majority of two on one balloc. And the set of t

party but beedle and place hunters, and who continually put themselves forward as prominent personages and great leaders when they have not sense epocat to ran a ward meeting, can't win a victory in Belaware this year of our Lord lead. Neither can the party be led to wictory by that self-important class of men who party, put the stablest healths. We enter into ne conference on perty makers for party unity outside of the regularly elected state Convention, and that we propose to have to the line. In other words, no man can win a Democratic victory this year in Delaware by a factional candidate. To win a victory this year the party must be united, and united not only in name, but a pirm and action.

The Lemocrat to lead the party is the mas without factional record, without any estangilize alliances, and punish.

The Democrat to lead the party is the mas without factional record, without any estanging alliances, and who has no personal favors to bestow or no estembes to pusits.

In Newcastle county, which contains Wilmington, a city of 80,000 inhabitants, the case is different from that in either of the other counties. Newcastle has been all slong safely Democratic. The Democrats say it is so now. The leading Republicans of the State say the bounty is Republicans of the State say the bounty is Republicans began to cast about for Republican voters. They could find them casily enough among the negroes, and the white employees of some of the big factories of Wilmington as well, for Mr. Cleveland's free trade theories had not been well received in the shipyards, car works, &c. But the trouble was to get these men enfranchised. They had not paid their poil taxes.

There are two tax collectors in Wilmington whose duty it is to receive all of the taxes of the town, both property and poil. It is not, under the law, their duty to solicit poil tax. They must have office hours, but there is no limit prescribed for these hours. So, having an office, they costensibly adopted the rule of keeping the office open six hours a day at any time for a part of the day was devoted to looking up property tax, which the collectors could solicit and even sue for.

When, therefore, the Republicans tried to enfranchise their men, they found it very allow work. In the first place, the collectors made a rule that the voter must come in person and pay his own tax. The Republican leaders brought the men there in gangs of forty to fifty. Somehow the collector was out looking after property tax when the large gangs came to the office. The gangs waited till the collector came, but by that time it was so late that only a few could be looked after before closing time, particularly as property taxes took precedence of the boil tax. The men were poor, and could not afford to leave their work to go to the tax collectors' more than on one day. The registry of

time, particularly as property taxes took precedence of the boil tax. The men were poor, and could not afford to leave their work to go to the tax collectors' more than on one day. The registry of Hepublican voters went on at a snail's pace.

Then, on the advice of Senator Higgins, the Bepublican leaders got legal powers of attorney to nay the taxes for the men who could not afford the time to pay their own. The collectors refused to recognize the nower of attorney, and the case went to court for a mandamua. It was a fight that stirred Wilminston all last winter, and in the end the Republicans got their men registered as having paid the poll tax. It is chiefly on the basis of a canvase of the assessment roll that the Republicans claim a majority of 1,000 in New-acastic county. If their claims are well founded Delaware is safely heoublican.

While the troubles in the Democratic party are perhaps chiefly local, there has been an apasiny in the party due to outside influences. In a talk with Sheriff Alvan Allen of Newcastic, and State Treasurer Herbert, the difficulty in the way of getting out a full Democration of national aff airs as one could be.

When Claveland was elseted and Bayard made Secretary of State, the Delaware Democrats were as well satisfied with the condition of national aff airs as one could be.

We had lively there and supported our principles, said Mr. Herbert, with Fort Delaware staring us in the face, during the days when to say one was a Democrat was to get the underly the same of deputies down to the rilliage of New-castle, my home, at the very election when we put Cloveland in and had trend to run the polis in spite of us. Peacuse we objected a lot of men were arrested, but, let me tell you, never punished, because they had violated no law. This man McNullen held on with a grip that was astenishing. Well, it got so bad at last that went to was had a that ended McMullen's reign but we feel sore to this day to think so much trouble was noces-ary to get him out. Collector Pickles of Willing t

Mr. Herbert called attention to the fact that the Australian ballot scheme was introduced in the lower House here last winter, where the Republicans were in the majority. The reform was not received by them with the enthusiasm manifested among New York Republicans. They sat down on it so hard that it never was put to a vote. The illite ate voters of Delaware are Republican negres.

They tell an interesting story here of the campaign of 1888, it appears that there was a little rainbow chasing in the Republican National Committee that was inspired by Mr. John Wanamaker. Chean John thought Delaware could be carried for Harrison. He was so sure of it that he insisted on having a large amount of cash sent into Delaware. Like the Gospel among the certain heathen of old, the cash was gladly received in Delaware. It helped mightly to elect Republican State legislators, but not a dollar was used to buy votes for Harrison, save only where the allowance per man would avail in getting a man to vote the straight ticket.

"How about the use of Republican money in 1888?" was said to Chairman Burton of the Bussez county Republican? They have always bought votes. They are the ones who bought votes here, he replied. They have always bought votes. They are the party of harrontion, and have bought them when it was not necessary to carry an election. We knew that, We knew, and you know, what we must do when playing against loaded dice. We never used a dollar save when it was necessary to offset their corruption fund. We had to flight them in their own ground, and we did it."

The chief Republican aspirants for the nomination for Governor are H. A. Richardson and D. P. Barnard, both of Kent county. Richardson cans fruit for a living, and has cases and craites full of money. Barnard its a farmer, and has stacks of it.

Robert J. Reynolds and Caleb & Pennewill of Rent are Democratic aspirants. Reynolds is a farmer and a hustler, but he is a pronounced Bayard-Wolcott faction will concede something to Saulsbury, will take a man with a m

PUSS BUSSED BY BIDDY.

Singular Viciositudes of a Henpocked Con-WILLIMANTIC, April 26. — At Stafford Springs a facetious and determined old hen wanted to sit, but her owner took away her eggs; whereupon in querulous mood she quit her nest and blustered about the homestead. finding a great deal of fault with life. While she was doing that the family cat discovered her artistically wrought and rounded nest, curled up in it, and deposited five kittens in it. her artistically wrought and rounded nest, curled up in it, and deposited five kittens in it. Then biddy came back, pitched into pussy, fairly drove her off the nest, flow in and sat down on the kittens, evidently inferring they wore a new kind of chickens she had hatched in a moment of mental abstraction.

For a day or two the hen brooded away, and the unhappy cat staked about the premisea, watching for an opportunity to get back her own. At the end of three days the hen had to quit the old stand for foed and water, and traking the kittens one by one by the scruil of the nest, transported them all to a distant part of the nest, transported them all to a distant part of the haymow. Then came biddy home again, and when she found the fleedings flown she raised another noisy row all about the farm. She looked alow and aloft, valuly for a while, for the missing brood, and finally found them ranced like peers one telegraph pole arm alomside the parent cat. Again there was a battle, and again the old cat had to flee from the fleid of battle and four felline spoils.

With the kitten in her teeth, while the hen held the field of battle and four felline spoils.

With the kitten in her teeth, while the hen held the field of battle and four felline spoils.

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With the water had been the field of the kittens in the new-made nest, the laws not neither does she cackie, but it rasily looks as if she was going to bring up the jour kits in spite of all drawbacks and setb

FOR DELAWARE CONVICTS. BIX MEN ARRYING LIFE SENTERCES IN A COUNTY JAIL.

rer Eight Years Under Sentence of Banth

—A Tolk with Big Frank McCoy, the
Burgiar—A Colored Boy's Hard Luck—
A Queer Prison for Bad Men-Herding. New Castle, Del., April 26 .- If there is any more interesting county jail than the one located in this place, then the people here would like to know where it is and all about it, for not only is the New Castle county jail interesting as a structure for the purpose of restraining criminals, but it must at once attract attention by reason of its denizens.

The stranger who comes here (as few do come) finds in the centre of town a queer old two-story white building, with its back yard, which is perhaps 100 feet square, fenced in with a brown-stone wall twenty-five feet high. One corner of this yard wall takes the form of a comfortable-looking dwelling, but in every other part it is a blank brown wall. The white building was once the County Court House, and within this brown-stone wall is the county prison, the house in the corner being the Sheron does not materially differ in form from many other prisons, save that one grated door made of three-eighths inch thick strips of boller fron is all that stands between the convicts and the wide world. There are two or three wooden doors in addition, but they amount to very little as an obstacle for the prisoners if they could once master the grated door.

The doors leading from the prison are of the simplest character, and in pleasant weather stand open. The cell doors are of iron, with grated windows, and the prisoners supposed to be anxious to escape are commonly confined in them, but all prisoners are allowed out for exercise, and all have practically the run of the ward

The yard is particularly interesting as a prison yard. In one corner against the wall stands a tall brick chimney that is about two feet square at the base. A convict not able to climb that chimner would be one whose athletic training had been neglected. Another corner is a sharp angle, and since the walls are of undressed stone any good athlete could go up hand over flat.

Once on top of the wall there is a drop of 25 feet to the quietest street a prisoner could wish for, while but a short distance away is the Delaware Bay with boats a-plenty along shore and Jersey in view across the tide. Nor is that all, for the wall extends down but a very few feet below the surface, and the sandy soil is the easist kind imaginable to dig in. In such a structure as this the worst crimi-

nais of the State, to the number of 175 on an average, are confined, including six men now serving life sentences, one under sentence of death, and no less distinguished a bank burglar than Frank McCoy (Big Frank), the associate of Jimmie Hope, Joe Lawler, Jim Huriburt, Shang Draper, and others. To guard this precious gang there is one keeper by day and one by night, besides the Sheriff's wife. Mrs. Aivan Ailen, who, if one may guess by appearances, would be quite as courageous as asy man in such a position. The Sheriff is at home at night, but does no guard duty.

In all, only thirty-four men have escaped from the jail in the last eighteen months, and the Sheriff tells of this with reasonable pride, considering the structure and number of guards. One more than that number escaped it one night under a previous administration. They were in the haspy family cell, where the thirty-day men are usually kept. One of them fount he could kick a hole through the wooden floor of the cell, and did it to such surpose that he was able to get at the sand under the building. There was ample room under the floor for storing waste sand, and so the men with hands and drinking cups scopped their way under the building. All but about thirty were recaptured. When a Sun reporter called at the prison he found Big Frank strolling about the corridor, chatting with the less fortunate men who were locked in their cells. The keeper, in a little box of an office, lay asleep on his back, but the relief keeper, it should be said, was just out-side the main door, eating supper. In the yard two lite convicts and two lesser lights played penny ante, the man who was playing on velvet having 84 cents at his elbow. The man under sentence of death leaned laxily against the prison building and looked on. A lot of others played bail about the yard.

There was no sort of uniform on the prisoners. They were their hair and beards as they pleased. At the door of one of the ceils was a display of doll furniture and a tiny model of another peaulistity of this prison—the whipping post and officers har fase about the very feet in the air above the ground is a platform about six feet square.

Four feet above the platform is a split cross plank with a hale in each end just l associate of Jimmie Hope, Joe Lawler, Jim Hurlburt, Shang Draper, and others. To guard

Four feet above the platform is a split cross plank with a hie in each end just large enough for a man to put his neck in when the upper part of the plank is raised to admit the head, while smaller holes on each side of the large hole are for the wrists of the prisoner. This is the pillory. The cross beam is so near the platform that a tall man must bend until his back gets a crick in it while he stands there.

Still he isn't much worse off than a stort man, for the little fellow must bend his neck almost for the little fellow must bend his neck almost at a right angle.

The whipping has often been described, but if Big Frank's word may be taken in the case the lorty lashes he got "were child's play," while the hour he stood in the pillory was un-comfortable, but not painful to a degree worth mentioning.

People who keep the run of criminal matters will range that this Frank McCoy is now

People who keep the run of criminal matters will romember that Big Frank Mctor is now serving Delaware by loafing in this prison, because, with Jimmin Hope, Joo Lawier, and Jim Huriburt, he went masked to the house of Cashier Floyd of the Delaware lank in Wilmington, three doors from the police station, at 50 clock in the afternoon, to set the keys of the bank and its safes. Mr. Floyd and his samily were at supper. The presence of the masked men set the ladies into hysterics, and one of them fained. The scheme to rob the bank miscarried and all four were at supper. The presence of the masked men set the ladies into hysterics, and one of them fained. The scheme to rob the bank miscarried and all four word and sent to the ladies and the sent of the bank miscarried and all four convicts of the ladies and the four convicts of the ladies and the four convicts climbed out. Only Big Frank ever came back, He went to Philadelphis and so did the rest. Two days later a Wilmington man on the streets of Philadelphis recognized Big Frank, He had seen him during the trial. He notified the police, who sent a squad and carried the convict to the station house, whence he was sent to New Casle azain.

This time Frank was kept in the cells so close that it took him seven months to win the confidence of the keeper. He acceeded so well at last, however, that the keeper left the front door open, and Frank sild out that way.

For two years he wandered about, and then was caught by a lichmond detsetive in Norfolk, Va. John S. Wise was retained and every quite but without avail.

The the did not stay here long. Somebody brought a halful of money to the prison, and studied it in the day guard's pocket. The guardied the front door open while Mrs. Grank, he wis of the Sheriff, was standing in the ballway looking out on the street. A carriage stood down the street at the corner. Hig Frank pased by the side of the woman a moment, and saled politely:

"Good-by, Mrs. Grub; I am going this time." He ran bareheaded to the carriage and stopped in

would have escaped. When Frank is saked about this bit of gallantry, he grims apprecia-

would have seened. When French is sabed about this bit standarty, be generally assessed the plant of the plant of plants and the plants of the plant of plants and the plants are the plants of the pl

So, don't, added the wife, for he has a pistoi and might shoot you." Davis started on and the policeman started to follow. At that Davis shot him through the heart.

The last man in for life is Lewis List. He is also here through having had a quarrel with his will end to the house had been abusing his life convicts shed blood through their association or connection with women. List has been here seven years. He had been abusing his wife in some way forgetten here tand List won't tell, and her brother. Al Taylor, came to the house to invite her to go home to her father. List ordered Taylor out of the house, and List's father stood by and backed his son. So Taylor went out followed by List. On the sides all List undertook to thrash Taylor, but Taylor soon downed the young husband. At that old List said:

Shoot you.

Young List obeyed his father and killed Taylor. At the trial Lewis List was sentenced to be hanged and the father to prison for life, but the Governor commuted the young man is sentences and eventually pardoned the old man.

Another interesting prisoner is James Gook, formerly able seaman on the good ship Tillie Starbuck. The Starbuck was bound out, and Gook, having been brought on board as sailors usually size, pretty drunk, was lying asleep in the scuppers. As he lay there the steward came along, and. Just for luck. gave the sailor a hearty kick. The sailor got on his feet and put up his fats, whereupon the steward came along, and. Just for luck. "Gave the sailor a hearty kick. The sailor got on his feet and put up his fats, whereupon the steward came along, and. The sailowel map cut the feet out of the sieward his hopital, and Juck to the New Castle isil. Both lay in the clute that leads to Davy Jones's locker for months, and then the steward free as knile at that, and then the steward recovered and went to sea while the sailor what the sailor when he had been such that he calls his ingenuity is as great as his reward is small. His time will be out in May.

There are sight women in the isil, one, M

flaw the Birth of a Cyclone,

Prom the titobe Democrat.

NEVADA, Mo., April 14 - The inhabitants NEVADA. Mo., April 14.—The inhabitants of Connelly Springs, a small hamlet in the northern part of this county, were thrown into a terrible fright yesterday afternoon by the formation of a cyclone directly over their town. That section was devastated by a cyclone about two years ago, and the people knew by experience what to expect. As described by an eye-witness, it resembled the lower half of a big balloon. From this sack-like lower end a white ribbon-like streamer was anspeaded. This white streamer had a serpectible motion and appeared in great commotion, it swong off nearly horizontally to the south for some distance from the main cloud when it curved and took a perpendicular course. About three miles east of Connelly borings, a loog piece of this whitling ribbon seemed to break loose and dart to the earth. from which soon appeared a great cloud of dust and debris. The cloud, with its trailing streamer, moved off in an easteriv and northerly dissortion over 8t. Clair county, appearing to set heaver the earth. Bo far as heard from HENLOPEN'S WAVE OF SAND,

hundred or two of years, same savant in digging there would reach the old miestones and
mayhap a piece or old buggy wheel or tire,
and would stop to marvel. What untold millions of years, he would say, must have
elapsed since these milestones and that old
buggy wheel were made!

At its extreme eastern end the great wave
has entered upon the domain of and made a
deal of trouble for Uncle Sam. Uncle Sam's
lighthouse stood right in the path of the sand
righthouse stood right in the path of the sand
ingulations are not a same of the sand
ingulations stood right in the path of the sand
it wo-story house a comfortable old-fashioned
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the tower a house was a garden. At firshed
south of the house was a garden. At firshed
and dashed against doors and windows. No
kind of weather strip could keep that spray
from seeping in through cracks and crevices,
and covering furniture and carbets and even
illing bureau drawers. That was bed enough,
but the wave was all the time advaried in the work of the or yellow snow began to accumulate at the way it she of
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ing like a comber on the beach, it toweredfor a
time above the oil house, and then, over it
tumbled and buried the little building out of
sight. Then it gathered about the old home of
the light keeper, and in time that, too, was
covered as the oil house shad been. While after
to the light keeper, and in time that, too, was
covered as the oil house, and the procould have been on the s

Strange Adventure of a Pemaguidian.

The worst case of "ice fever" that has been experienced to date appears to be that of a Pemaguid citizen. He had on a big load of eighteen cakes hast Saturday, and sot about half way down to the whar when his eart tougue came out. Not noticing anything wrong, he kept right on driving his ozen, and just before he reached the wharf met a team in rather a had place. He told the driver of the team that he didn't know as he could get by him with his big load, but on being told that he would have no trouble, naturally looked back at his load to see what the fellow meant. His surprise can be imagined when he could see nothing of his cart in sight, and found has he